



BENCHMARKS

The Computing Center NewsJournal
University of North Texas

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Electronic Greenbelts

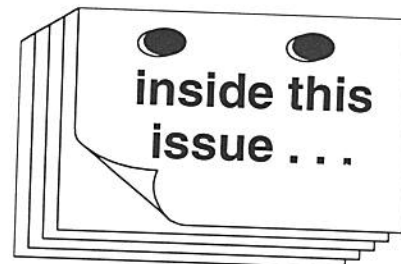
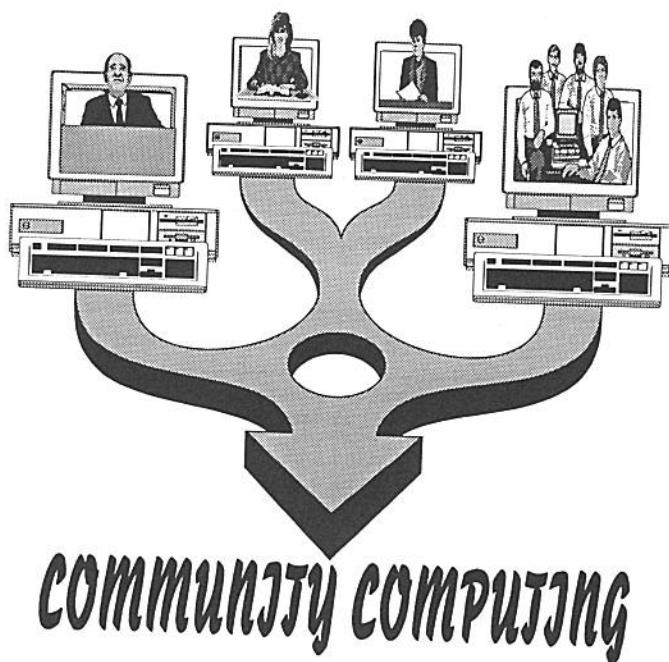
By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor (lynch@unt.edu)

The "Information Superhighway," as discussed in the July/August 1994 issue of *Benchmarks*, has off-ramps and on-ramps, speed bumps, access roads, toll-roads, and feeder highways. It also has "electronic greenbelts" — community networks that can be found flourishing alongside the I-way (as the Information Superhighway is coming to be called).

Origins¹

The idea of community computing can be traced back to 1984 when Dr. Tom Grundner, then employed by Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) in their Department of Family Medicine, set up a computerized bulletin board system called "St. Silicon's Hospital and Dispensary" with a single phone line. The bulletin board allowed people to call in, using their home, school, or business computers and leave medically-related questions which were answered by a board-certified family physician within 24 hours. St. Silicon's was so successful that it attracted the attention of AT&T, the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, and University Hospitals of Cleveland, who supported the expansion and development of the initial concept.

¹Much of this material comes from a booklet put out by the National Public Telecomputing Network (NPTN). For more information about NPTN, send mail to info@nptn.org or call 216-247-5800.



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☆ UNT COMPUTING CENTER ORGANIZATION AND FACILITIES ☆

Computing Center Support Services are available in the Information Sciences Building (ISB), Room 119; phone: (817) 565-2324 (TDD 1-800-RELAY-TX). You can contact Support Services via E-mail at HELPDESK (WPO), #CC1/HELPDESK (P-Mail), or HELPDESK @ UNT.EDU (the Internet). Computing Center service divisions:

☐ Academic Computing Services:

- Documentation Services
- ISB 110 General Access Lab (817) 565-3048
- Mainframe User Services
- Research and Statistical Support Services
- VAX/UNIX Systems (817) 565-4161

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- Computer Operations

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- Database/Central Programming Support
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- NT/UNTHSC Fiscal Data Systems
- NT/UNTHSC Payroll/Personnel Data Systems
- Student Records Data Systems
- Student Services Data Systems
- Voice Response Applications

☐ Network & Microcomputer Services:

- Data Communications
- Microcomputer Application Support
- Network Systems Support



CONNECTING TO UNT COMPUTERS



CONNECTING TO UNT SYSTEMS

Host System (OS) Internet Address	Calling Area:	Denton Local Lines		Dallas/Ft. Worth Metro Lines
	Phone Number:	565-3989	565-3300	817-792-4140*
	Speed (bps):	2400 - 14,400	300 - 2400	24,00 - 14,400
	All dialup lines use 8 data bits, No Parity and 1 Stop Bit			
Academic Mainframe (CMS, Academic COM- PLETE) ym.acs.unt.edu (CMS)	Choose a host from the menu. If the host is not in the menu, type: telnet internet.address.here (substituting the correct Internet address).			At the UNT Modems> prompt type: connect internet.address.here (substituting the correct Internet address)
VAX (VMS) vaxb.acs.unt.edu	Some software and/or file transfer methods require you to disable the terminal server escape sequence, type: stty tesc none			To return to the UNTModems> prompt — after logging out of your session on the remote machine — press: <CTRL-Shift-6> then type: logout *To avoid long distance charges, do not dial a 1 before the metro line phone number. When dialing from outside the metro service area, please consider using the Denton local lines.
Sol (UNIX) sol.acs.unt.edu				
Jove (UNIX) jove.acs.unt.edu				
Gopher gopher.unt.edu login: gopher (Do not use this if you have an ID on Jove, Sol, CMS or Ponder.)				
WWW www.unt.edu login: www (Do not use this if you have an ID on Jove, Sol, CMS or Ponder.)				
Ponder (Computer Sciences Sequent) ponder.csci.unt.edu				
UNT Libraries' on-line card catalog library.unt.edu				
Etiquette for dialing up the UNT Host Systems:	* Please do not "camp on" the dialups. There are more users trying to use the dial-up lines than there are phone lines. Please hang up when you are finished.			
	* If you are a 2400bps user, please try to call the 565-3300 lines before attempting to call 565-3989.			

HOURS FOR UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS COMPUTER ACCESS AREAS : Fall 1994

Day of Week	Willis	BA	ISB 110	Chilton 255	Chilton 116	GAB 330, Wooten	Matthews	Music	GAB 550, Terrill	ISB 205C	ISB I/O Area (138A)	Lab Locations
Monday-Tuesday	Open 24 hrs.	8 am-MN	7:30 am-MN	8 am-10 pm	8 am-10 pm	8 am-MN	8 am-10 pm	8 am-MN	8 am-8 pm	10 am-8 pm	Open 24 hrs.	⚙ BA: 330, 332 ⚙ Chilton: 255, 116 [Adaptive Lab] ⚙ GAB: 330, 550 ⚙ ISB: 110, 205C — graduate students only ⚙ Matthews: 309 ⚙ Music: 1007 ⚙ Terrill: 220 ⚙ Willis: 134 ⚙ Wooten: 120
Wednesday-Thursday	Open 24 hrs.	8 am-MN	7:30 am-MN	8 am-10 pm	8 am-10 pm	8 am-MN	8 am-10 pm	8 am-MN	8 am-8 pm	Noon-10 pm	Open 24 hrs.	
Friday	Open 24 hrs.	8 am-8 pm	7:30 am-9 pm	8 am-5 pm	10 am-5 pm	8 am-5 pm	8 am-5 pm	8 am-5 pm	8 am-5 pm	Noon-5 pm	Open 24 hrs.	
Saturday	Open 24 hrs.	8 am-8 pm	9 am-9 pm	8 am-5 pm	10 am-5 pm	Wooten Closed, GAB 2-8 p.m.	10 am-5 pm	10 am-5 pm	Closed	10 am-5 pm	Open 24 hrs.	
Sunday	Open 24 hrs.	Noon-MN	1-10 pm	1-10 pm	1-10 pm	Noon-MN	1-10 pm	1-MN	Closed	1-8 pm	Noon-MN	

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A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.

James Madison, 4th President of the United States

Based on this support, Dr. Grudner began work on a full-scale "community computer system." The initial system was designed to serve as a community resource, offering information on law, medicine, education, arts, sciences and government, and also electronic mail services for the people of northeast Ohio. The system was up and running, and on July 16, 1986 it was dubbed the "Cleveland Free-Net" — the first of its kind.

From the very beginning, according to the NPTN booklet, "one of the central tenets of the project was that, if it was successful, we would attempt to give the software and our methodology the widest possible dissemination. With that goal in mind, in September 1989, the National Public Telecomputing Network (NPTN) was formed."

Free-Nets: Community Computing in Action

The following text comes directly from Chapter One of the NPTN Booklet.

Free, open access, community computer systems represent, in effect, a new application in computing. They work like this.

A multi-user computer is established at a central location in a given area and the machine is connected to the telephone system through a series of devices called modems. Running on the machine is a computer program that provides its users with everything from electronic mail services to information about health care, education, technology, government, recreation, or just about anything else the host operators would like to place on the machine.

Anyone in the community with access to a home, office, or school computer and a modem can contact the system 24 hours a day. They simply dial a central phone number, make connection, and a series of menus appear on the screen which allows them to select the information or communication services they would like. All of it is free and all of it can easily be accomplished by a first-time user.

The key to the economics of operating a community computer system is the fact that the system is literally run by the community itself. Almost everything that appears on one of these machines is there because there are individuals or organizations in the community who are prepared to contribute their time, effort, and expertise to place it there and operate it over time. This, of course, is in contrast to the commercial services which have very high personnel and information-acquisition costs and must pass those costs on to the consumer.

Couple this volunteerism with the rapidly dropping costs of computing power and the use of inexpensive transmission technology, and public access computing becomes an economically-viable entity.

A Civic Utility: Potential Impact on the Community

Who, exactly, benefits from community computing? To cite just a few examples:

*** The Citizens:** First and foremost, these community computer systems open up information services to very large populations that would otherwise not be able to afford it. The cost of utilizing a Free-Net community computer consists of the cost of having standard telephone service in the home or business, plus

the price of the equipment needed to get on-line. Minimum equipment is now well under \$250 virtually anywhere, and that is assuming the person purchases new. If a person wishes to attend a few garage sales, flea markets, or computer fairs, it could be considerably less. With the addition of public access terminals in a city, anyone would be able to utilize one of these systems.

*** Public and Private Schools:** Via community computers, school systems finally have a cost-effective way to teach telecomputing to their students, thereby sending a new generation of information-literate citizens into the work force. In addition, these systems allow students, teachers, parents, and administrators to communicate with each other and have access to information bases of interest and importance.

*** Government:** Community computers provide citizens with an inexpensive and rapid way to make contact with their elected representatives at the city, county, state, and national levels — contacts which include everything from obtaining information on governmental services to providing access to taxpayer supported, governmentally-produced databases. It should also be pointed out that these communications are not one way. Elected representatives and other officials also have the ability to electronically communicate with their constituents.

*** Small- and Medium-sized Businesses:** Most major corporations have electronic mail and other computer-driven information services at their disposal. Most small- and medium-sized businesses do not. With a Free-Net system in place, these smaller enterprises are finally able to afford to link their operations together via Free-Net electronic

mail services and have access to a variety of useful business databases—something that cannot help but improve the business infrastructure of any city.

*** The Agricultural Community:** Among the segments in our society that were the first to embrace computing were our farmers. The reason was obvious. Farmers are business people too, but they have the disadvantage of, in general, being dispersed over wide geographic areas. A Free-Net system in a central location in a county allows the agricultural community to access common information bases, share solutions to farm related problems, access up-to-date crop and price information, and make electronic connection with the County Agent and each other—all without ever leaving home.

*** The Telecommunications and Videotex Industry:** For years the commercial videotex industry has been dividing, subdividing, and sub-subdividing essentially the same “up-scale” demographic group: \$60,000+ yearly household incomes, very well educated, overwhelmingly white, and overwhelmingly male. If the industry is to survive and flourish, however, it is going to have to find a way to penetrate the middle class with its services. Free-Net community computers do exactly that. On the Cleveland system, for example, we draw as many users from the demographically blue collar areas of the city as we do out of the wealthier sections. Demographic penetration such as this, on a nationwide basis, is vital if the telecomputing and videotex industry is to survive into the 21st century.

Please see **Greenbelts** on page 5.

The North Texas Free-Net is Almost a Reality

By Aaron Price, Documentation Services Assistant (price@ccl.unt.edu)

Two years of planning and work are about to come together as The North Texas Free-Net nears its completion. The North Texas Free-Net will begin accepting applications for accounts within the next few months, according to Ken Loss-Cutler, Member Board of Directors.

“We expect to be online in a limited gopher/telnet format in the very near future. We will be accepting applications for accounts some number of months after that. Sorry we cannot be more specific at this time,” Loss-Cutler said. As of Saturday, October 15, the server supporting the Free-Net became available for testing on the Internet.

While the concept behind Free-Nets is not new (The nation’s first Free-Net went online in 1986—see “Electronic Greenbelts” on page 1 for more information.), the North Texas Free-Net has been under construction for two years.

“I initiated the NTFN Organizing Committee over two years ago, and over half of our current Board of Directors was present for our first meeting: a dedicated and committed group, indeed,” Loss-Cutler said.

This group of people are working on a current budget of around \$200,000 per year. All of the funding is coming from private donations.

Board meetings are open to the public. They are held at the Center for Community Cooperation in Dallas. If you are interested in attending please send E-mail to NTFN@ntfn.dcccd.edu or leave voice mail at (214)942-2003.

Initially, there will be 10 phone lines with 9600 baud modems and a T1 Internet connection.

The NTFN is located at Northlake College in Dallas. Northlake has donated office space and ten phone lines to the NTFN.

For more information you can E-mail NTFN@ntfn.dcccd.edu or browse their WWW server at http://gopher.metronet.com:70/1/N_T_F_N ■

Blacksburg, Virginia: A Model Electronic Community Network

The Blacksburg Electronic Village (BEV) links Blacksburg, Virginia citizens to each other and the world. Blacksburg is the home of Virginia Tech University and more than 50% of Blacksburg citizens have personal computers in their homes. If you are interested in community computing, BEV should definitely be on your list of places to visit. You can access BEV from the UNT Gopher menu by choosing:

- ❶ Remote Information & Resources on the Internet
- ❷ Other Information & Resources
- ❸ North America
- ❹ USA
- ❺ Virginia
- ❻ Virginia Polytechnic University & State University
- ❼ Blacksburg Electronic Village ■

Computers and community networks will change the way we do business, govern, and relate to one another.

Steve Cisler (sac@apple.com), "Community Computer Networks: Building Electronic Greenbelts"

Greenbelts, continued from page 4.

*** Community Organizations and Institutions:** Each Free-Net is set up using an "Electronic City" motif. That motif was not selected by accident. To one degree or another, virtually every institution in society has an information dissemination function of some kind — a need to tell others about itself and share its knowledge. The Free-Net makes it possible for any and all of them to utilize a new medium to accomplish that goal. From artistic and cultural organizations to medical institutions to hobbyists of all kinds, all can find a place on a community computer.

The Greening of a Medium

As a result of our experience in working with and developing these systems, we have learned several very important things.

First, it is clear that these community computers represent the leading edge of what can only be described as a new telecommunications medium. Telecomputing is not radio, not television, not print, but has characteristics of all three plus additional characteristics all its own. This fact alone will inevitably lead to developments and uses that we cannot now even begin to imagine.

Second, it is clear that a critical mass of people now exist who are prepared to utilize this new medium. As more and more modem-equipped microcomputers penetrate the home and especially the work environment, the utility of public-access computerized information services goes up.

And third, there is a certain sense of inevitability to the development of community computing. Simply stated, we find ourselves unable to imagine a 21st century in which we do NOT have community computer systems, just as this century had the free public library. Moreover, we believe that the community computer, as a resource, will have at least as much impact on the next century as the public library has had on ours.

Most people do not realize that in the latter part of the last century there was no such thing as the free public library, at least not as we know it today. Eventually the literacy rate became high enough (and the cost of books became cheap enough) that the public library became feasible. People in cities and towns all across the country banded together to make free public access to the printed word a reality. The result was a legacy from which virtually every person reading this document has, at one point or another, benefited.

In this century, we believe we have reached the point where computer "literacy" has gotten high enough (and the cost of equipment low enough) that a similar demand has formed for free, public-access, computerized information systems. Indeed, we believe we have reached a point where the question is no longer whether it will happen; the question is "who" and "when." Who will do it and when will it happen?

The National Public Telecomputing Network exists to make free public access to computerized communications and information services a reality — to hand down a legacy to our children's children as great as the one handed to us.

Other Options

Because of the pioneering efforts of Dr. Grunder and NPTN, the concept of community computing is frequently linked to them. This does not have to be the case. The City of Denton, the University of North Texas, and Texas Woman's University have

embarked upon a project to create a "Civic Information System." This is not a Free-Net, but shares many of the characteristics of one. More information about this exciting project can be found in the article "The City of Denton, TWU and UNT" that appeared on page 15 of the July/August 1994 issue of *Benchmarks* and in the article on the following page.

Another community computing project not affiliated with NPTN is LINCT — Learning and Information Network for Community Telecomputing. An article about LINCT is on page 7. ■

Gopher Free-Net Collection

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks* Editor

David Riggins (david.riggins@tpoint.com), the "Gopher Jewels Guy," says that Eastern Kentucky University offers the largest collection of community and Free-Nets he's ever seen.

```
Type=1
Name=FreeNets
Path=1disk$acs:[006006.gopherd.
gopher_data.tunnels.free]
Host=acs.eku.edu
Port=70
URL: gopher://acs.eku.edu:70/11disk
$acs%3a%5b006006.gopherd.gopher_
data.tunnels.free%5d
```

To access this site from the UNT Gopher menu, choose [then set a Bookmark if you like it]:

- ① Remote Information & Resources on the Internet
- ② Other Information & Resources
- ③ North America
- ④ USA
- ⑤ Kentucky
- ⑥ Eastern Kentucky University
- ⑦ Explore the Internet
- ⑧ FreeNets ■

New City of Denton Information Available Electronically

By Mark Thacker, CWIS Coordinator (thacker@unt.edu)

The City of Denton and the University of North Texas, are glad to announce the availability of the City of Denton Gopher server. This is an electronic service that houses information about City Council, Planning Board and Utility Board meeting notes and agendas. In the future, additional information will be provided. For plans and future ideas, see "The City of Denton, TWU and UNT" in *Benchmarks* (Volume 15, Number 4, July/August 1994). The credit goes to many people in the City of Denton. As CWIS Coordinator, I would like to thank Mary Collins of Administrative Services, David Dickey and Gary Collins Information Services and their staff for the effort put forth to bring the information on-line.

Besides City of Denton official information, the Denton County Community Services directory (produced by the United Way) and the U.S. Census data for Denton County are available. These were made possible through the work of many private citizens including Mike Cochran.

Accessing the System

The City of Denton Gopher server is available in two ways:

- ① Through Gopher access either on or off-campus
 - ② Through a separate phone number that connects your modem-equipped computer directly to the server.
- ☐ **From On-Campus or From Jove, Sol, Ponder:** From a Gopher client on Jove, Sol, Ponder or on-campus from a Macintosh or MS-Windows based machines, choose the following menus to get you to the City of Denton Gopher server (Connect to Gopher.unt.edu top level - done when you start Gopher):

Denton, Dallas & Ft. Worth Information & Resources
City of Denton

Or, for those of you wanting to make a bookmark to this item:

Type=1+
Name=City of Denton
Path=1/dfw/denton
Host=gopher.unt.edu
Port=70

URL: gopher://gopher.unt.edu:70/11/dfw/denton

- ☐ **Via Modem Dial-Up Line:** There is currently only one modem dedicated to this task. As the system becomes more popular, this will most likely change. From home, use a modem and any computer with the following settings:

Data Bits: 7
Stop Bits: 1
Parity: Even
Speed (Baud): 9600 (or lower)
Phone Number: 817-565-INFO (817-565-4636)

Once you dial the 817-565-INFO phone number (see your modem or communications manual for how to do this) you will be presented with a login: prompt. Enter "denton" in all lowercase letters and press **RETURN**. Read the instructions that follow and that's it!

For further instructions on how to use the system, press **?** at any point for UNIX Gopher system help.

Further Information

If you are a faculty or staff member, or a student at UNT, drop by the Information Science Building (ISB), Room 119, and get a copy of "Introduction to UNIX Gopher." This document is also available in Gopher under: UNT Information Resources/ Computing, Information Technology and On-line Catalogs/ Computing Center/ Documentation/ Gopher Clients and Documentation.

If you want to apply for an account that will allow you to send and receive E-mail and access other Internet utilities, you may do that in ISB 119 as well. ■

Remember, the Courier HST Modems Are Being Removed From Service

As we reported in the September/October issue of *Benchmarks*, on December 20, 1994, the U.S. Robotics Courier HST 9600 baud modems will be removed from service on the 565-3461 dialup line. ■

LINCT

Learning and Information Network for Community Telecomputing

By Ken Komoski (komoski@BNLCL6.BNL.GOV)

This item was posted to the Internet List net-happenings. Mr. Komoski wanted "to share with you the following information about a recently formed coalition to help provide developing community networks with required assistance and software tools. I share this publication in the hope that some of you may give me some feedback and others interested in joining the coalition can get in touch with us."

LINCT is a not-for-profit coalition of socially-concerned organizations — working with affiliated businesses and local governments, libraries, schools, and social services — to help communities achieve universal, equitable access to integrated, community-wide electronic information and learning services. LINCT does this by stimulating the growth of grassroots community telecomputing cooperatives, to which it provides strategic advice and technical assistance. In addition to helping communities integrate local services, LINCT helps communities to build low-cost, locally-managed "on-ramps" to the national information highway. Through the "BET Initiative" LINCT helps communities to recycle used business computers to poverty-level and low-income families and seniors who may earn them by learning how to use them through training provided by volunteer computer-literates at local community centers and/or libraries and schools.

The first communities assisted by LINCT are five towns in Eastern Long Island, NY where LINCT is working closely with the library system, town governments, schools, and social services agencies within an integrated, systemic model. Other communities on Long Island, in New York City, and in upstate New York, and in seven other states are affiliated with LINCT in order to achieve the shared goal of low-cost, universal, equitable access to information and learning.

LINCT's Purposes

- ① help achieve low-cost, universal and equitable access to telecomputing for homes, schools, libraries, municipal and social service agencies, and community businesses;
- ② promote lifelong learning and earning in all communities via cooperative telecomputing;
- ③ keep the cost of telecomputing low through cooperative purchasing and licensing agreements with regional and national providers of network services, including the Internet;
- ④ create specific programs and databases that will help communities to achieve the above.

An example of one such program is Businesses for Equity in Telecomputing (BET). BET helps communities to:

- (a) facilitate the recycling of used business computers to low-income families, by enabling them to earn them through their learning to use them to telecommunicate locally and nationwide;
- (b) develop cooperative training programs conducted by community volunteers, during which low-income families earn a home computer-and-modem by learning

how to use a computer to become full participants in America's fast-changing information society.

Other LINCT programs being developed include improving home-school-social agency communications, primary health and crime prevention, on-line homework mentoring, and the on-line operation of community-based "time-dollar" exchanges linked to at-home, work-related training. LINCT and its growing network of affiliated not-for-profit organizations are prepared to assist communities to develop local telecomputing cooperatives to bring the benefits of low-cost telecomputing to all community members.

LINCT's Member Organizations

The member organizations of the LINCT coalition are the Center for Information, Technology and Society (CITS), Melrose, Massachusetts; The Educational Products Information Exchange (EPIE) Institute, Hampton Bays, New York, and the Time Dollars Network, Washington, D.C. Each organization is making a significant, in-kind contribution in staff time assigned to LINCT as its match of Federal grant dollars.

- **LINCT's affiliates:** Science Linkages in the Community (SLIC), a national community-outreach program of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as the LINCT-affiliated, communities (eight, in six states as of (9/1/94), including community libraries, local governments, schools, community colleges, human services, and local and regional businesses cooperating in the BET Initiatives.
- **LINCT's leadership:** Each of LINCT's three, founding organizations brings both expert staffing and information resources to this planning and development project that will contribute to its success:

Community Computing

- **Curtiss Priest**, Director of CITS, is a systems analyst, economist, software designer, who has conducted policy, evaluation, technology-transfer, and cost-effectiveness studies of information technology for the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), U.S.DoE, NASA, MIT, the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), and EPIE Institute
 - **Kenneth Komoski**, LINCT's Administrative Director, has been consulting and writing on community telecomputing since 1986, and has directed the work of EPIE Institute for over two decades; under his leadership EPIE maintains the nation's only comprehensive, electronic databases of information on all types of electronic learning resources.
 - **Edgar Cahn**, founder of the Time Dollars Network, consults with community Time Dollar Exchanges operating in 30 U.S. states, Japan, and other countries. With LINCT, the Time Dollars Network will develop community-networkable software and training programs to facilitate the ability of members of low-income and minority communities to learn-and-earn the computers, modems and software needed to access the NII for job-training and work opportunities.
- ## LINCT's Program of Activities
- **TAP** — Technical Assistance and Planning support for local community telecomputing initiatives in need of help in designing, developing and delivering social and educational services with an emphasis on arriving at the most cost-effective system for a particular community.
 - **BET** — Businesses for Equity in Telecomputing, enabling low-income families to earn a family computer — plus computer training — by earning "time dollars" for completing training at a community center in how to use telecomputing to improve family learning and earning power. Business-donated computers-plus-modems are currently being received from large and small businesses on Long Island, N.Y. where the BET Initiative is being piloted by LINCT (nationally, businesses currently own over 150 million computers, more than 15 million of which are replaced annually). LINCT envisions a nationwide, community-focused BET distribution system for donated computers to local community centers where low-income families will be trained in telecomputing, as a means of earning a home computer and modem.
 - **LET** — Learning-for-Earning Training, providing any community member (but especially the unemployed) with the means to learn useful skills at home via telecomputing resources available via DIRECT (see below);
 - **DIRECT** — Digital Information Resources for Education and Career Training, electronically accessible by learners (and/or parents and teachers) for the planning and the delivery of learning resources to homes and schools via community telecomputing cooperatives.
 - **TACT** — Teachers Assisted by Community Telecomputing, assisting teachers to use community telecomputing to (a) communicate more efficiently and effectively with parents, (b) integrate student at-home computer learning with in-school learning, (c) access to information on teaching resources via DIRECT, (d) access to professional training via distance learning, (f) access to SELF (see below) to facilitate students' development as self-directed learners.
 - **SELF** — Self-Exploration of Learning Frameworks, helping learners of all ages to use DIRECT to explore areas of learning in relation to school curricula or in response to personal interests and/or career development needs;
 - **PPP** — Primary Prevention Programs, a means for assisting local health service agencies and local police to use telecomputing to maintain healthier and less violent communities;
 - **CDA** — Community Development Activities, such as online neighborhood organizations and projects, community planning forums, town meetings, school-business academies, library outreach, etc;
 - **TDE** — Time Dollar Exchanges, "dollars" that may be earned by any member of a community willing to help others by providing skilled or unskilled services ranging from babysitting to yardwork and from database development to computer trouble-shooting. Time-Dollar transactions will be arranged for, recorded, managed, and traded through a community managed Time-Dollar Exchange (reinforced by both LET and DIRECT, see above).

For further information about LINCT contact:

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The Hamlet Green
Hampton Bays, NY 11946
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Fax (516) 728-9228
E-mail: KOMOSKI@BNLCL6.BNL.GOV ■

The Network Connection

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Assistant Director, Academic Computing Services, and BITNET INFOREP (ac12@unt.edu)

*This column is a continuing feature of **Benchmarks** intended to present news and information on various aspects of wide area networks.*

The Network Connection

Alternative Access to the Internet

Access to the Internet is becoming more and more of a commercial commodity. The network that started as a way to link the Defense Department, universities' research institutions, and defense contractors, now has transformed into one of the fastest growing areas of commercialization. Opportunities for Internet access have increased concomitantly, and direct Internet access from your home computer is much easier to come by than it has been in the past.

Even if you are affiliated with the University and can access the Internet from campus, there are times when an alternate method of access to the Internet is needed. When using the Internet for activity which is not related to your job, teaching, research, or course of study use of University resources may be inappropriate, especially if you need to use the Internet to transact non-university business. The following overview is intended to introduce the possibilities for Internet access and will hopefully provide insight into finding an Internet service provider.

On-line Information Systems

On-line information systems have been around for quite some time. They have provided bulletin board systems, on-line E-mail, and commercial services, each within their own system. The familiar names in this regard are CompuServe, Delphi, Prodigy, and America Online. All of these systems now support the exchange of electronic mail with the Internet, and a membership can serve as an Internet E-mail address. Some systems, like Delphi and America Online have aggressively incorporated Internet services along with their traditional offerings.

America Online, for example, not only provides Internet E-mail, but also supports access to Internet Gopher installations and USENET News. Only text information can currently be viewed, but it is likely that more types of services will become available as they refine their on-line interface. If all you need, however, is an Internet E-mail address, the above services can be viable candidates. Low-traffic E-mail service will typically cost several dollars per month, depending upon the frequency and duration of your access to the service. More aggressive use of these systems can cause the expense to add up.

Internet Service Providers

Commercial Internet service providers are becoming more common every day. These are companies which allow you to dial into their equipment and gain access to the Internet. Types of service range from remote node capability (using either the SLIP or PPP protocols) to UNIX host account access. Cost of this service ranges from

about \$15.00 per month for dial-up remote node access to as much as \$150.00 per month for dedicated remote node capability.

Remote node capability allows your home computer to become a node on the Internet. This means that you can run your Internet applications like Telnet, FTP, Gopher, news readers, and Mosaic directly on your own computer and access remote Internet resources. Typical data speeds are at 14400 bits per second, however, some providers can support higher access speeds. 14000 bps is adequate for Telnet, Gopher, and FTP, but some applications like Mosaic, which supports the transfer of many on-line graphics, may seem quite slow. Mosaic allows you to control when you receive graphics, however, and can be configured to operate reasonably at that speed.

Access to a UNIX host account, or SHELL access, will allow you to run Internet utilities on that UNIX system. This may include E-mail, FTP, Telnet, Gopher, etc. Service of this type usually includes a limited amount of disk storage for mail or files. (The amount of storage included should be a factor in evaluating different service providers.) If your home computer is not as capable of running Internet applications as you would like, a SHELL account may be a good alternative to allow you reasonably fast access to electronic mail, FTP, Telnet, and other utilities. You should inquire as to the types and availability of services when evaluating an Internet service provider.

A Place to Start

The following are three service providers in the Dallas/Fort Worth area, offered here as a starting point for finding home Internet service. As of this writing, none of these companies serves Denton, but they do provide service to the Dallas/Fort Worth Metro service area. The inclusion of a provider here in no way constitutes an endorsement. As with any other purchase or service

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decision, careful evaluation is required on your part before committing your personal funds.

- ☐ Texas Metronet Inc.
860 Kinwest Parkway, Suite 179
Irving Texas 75063-3440
Phone: 214-705-2900
FAX: 214-401-2802
- ☐ On-Ramp Technologies, Inc.
Suite 5061, 1950 Stemmons Free-way,
Dallas, Texas 75207
Phone: 214-746-4710
FAX: 214-746-4856
- ☐ UniComp Technologies International Corporation
15851 Dallas Parkway, Suite 946
Dallas, TX 75248
Phone: 214-663-3155
FAX: 214-663-3170

The free magazine *Texas Computing*, available in a variety of places on- and off-campus, prints advertisements for various "Internet providers." It is a good source of up-to-date information on such topics. ■

High Speed Modems

Darren Loher, Data Communications
(darren@unt.edu)

If you're in the market for a 28.8Kbps modem and you want to connect to UNT at this high speed, look for modems that use the V.34 protocol.

There are two standards that are emerging for 28.8Kbps modems. The first is V.FC, also known as V.Fast. This protocol is a proprietary standard that Rockwell International created and has been licensed to several manufacturers including US Robotics, Hayes, Supra and Zoom to name a few.

The other protocol is V.34, an ITU open standard protocol. It is freely available to manufacturers. In the past ITU (formerly CCITT) protocols have become "the" standard in all modems. The V.32bis (14.4Kbps) protocol has become the standard way to do 14.4Kbps modems. V.42 and V.42bis error correction and datacompression have risen over the proprietary MNP4 and MNP5 protocols as the standard in all modems.

When UNT purchases 28.8Kbps modems, they will be based on the ITU V.34 standard. Although, while this article is being written, more modems currently support V.FC, I believe that V.34 will be the most widely implemented and compatible 28.8Kbps protocol. ■

Pizza on the Internet

As reported in Edupage 8/3/94

For users who are too absorbed to get off the 'Net to order supper, Pizza Hut and software publisher Santa Cruz Operation are offering PizzaNet. The service, now being tested in Santa Cruz, requires customers have access to the Internet and Mosaic to view the menu provided by the Pizza Net server in Wichita, Kan. The order is then sent to the SCO Open Server system at the customer's nearest Pizza Hut. (*Miami Herald* 8/23/94 C1). ■

List of the Month

Each month we will highlight one BITNET, Internet, or USENET Special Interest Group (SIG) mailing list. This month's list...

COMMUNET on listserv@uvmvm.uvm.edu

Maintained by: Timothy Tyndall (rain@phaedrus.ece.ucsb.edu) and Steve Cavrak (sjc@uvmv.uvm.edu)

The Community and Civic Networks Discussion list has been set up to explore the issues, technologies, and implications of widely available computer based networking. The focus of our attention is on the sorts of networks exemplified by - the Free-Nets; - City BBSes; - Information Kiosks and Downtown Information Systems; - Indian Reservation networks; - community computer conferencing systems such as Santa Monica PEN interactive systems run by newspapers (Chicago, Kansas City, Ft. Worth) rural and regional area networks. Discussion of K12 or academic networks that focus on how these constituencies can collaborate in community issues is welcome, but K12 or academic network discussions should take place in other lists.

To subscribe, send E-mail to listserv@uvmvm.uvm.edu leaving the subject blank, and in the BODY type: **subscribe commUNET your name** E.g. subscribe Steve Cavrak

You should receive a welcome message saying that your subscription has been accepted. ■

General Information



News From the CWIS/Gopher Hole

By Mark Thacker, CWIS Coordinator
(thacker@unt.edu)

This column covers features and resources available through the University's Gopher Campus Wide Information System (CWIS). Gopher is available on various UNT host computers including the VAX, Sol, and Jove. It is also available in the General Access Labs and on various Novell file servers around campus.

More Web Sites

Welcome again to the News from the CWIS/Gopher Hole. Because of the growing demand for World Wide Web clients and servers here on campus, I am devoting yet another issue of this column to new and popular WWW sites. You may find this article in the Remote Information & Resources section of our World Wide Web Server (<http://www.unt.edu/>).

You will notice an increased emphasis in this issue on sites that ease the pain of searching the Internet as well as sites that help you learn more about the Internet and the World Wide Web. This is in preparation to the plans I have of teaching short courses on publishing information on the World Wide Web. Look for additional announcements in the future.

Remember to set a reference to these sites in your Web client's Hotlist because I will replace them every two months. These references are roughly in reverse date order based on when I read about them. Apologies for not alphabetizing them.

- **Four11 Online User Directory** [Date: Thu, 13 Oct 1994 18:35:23 -0700 From: Mike Santullo (santullo@sled.com)] — The Four11 Online User Directory provides an efficient way to search for someone's e-mail address. The directory includes almost 1/2 million listings and all Internet users are provided a free listing and unlimited searching.

- To enter a free listing and search the directory:
- Via the Web: <http://www.Four11.com/>

— or —

- Via E-mail:
Mike Santullo (santullo@sled.com)
Tel: (415) 323-2508
Fax: (415) 326-0730

- **USA City Link Project** [Date: Wed, 12 Oct 1994 20:30:49 From: carolbla@New-Orleans.Neosoft.Com (Carol Blake)] — The USA City Link Project is a comprehensive city and state www home page listing. It is a cooperative effort to educate

both users and nonusers of your state or city home page. Stories are appearing internationally about this Project, and this has become a popular site on the web.

A Project Overview, Press Release, and fill-in-the-form Press Release is available at the site.

We are seeking additional state and city www pages only. Your site may already be listed. Please check URL <http://www.neosoft.com/citylink/>

If you happen to see a page listed you created and have not received communication from our office, please let us know who you are for our records. This information is important to give credit where it is due when being interviewed from the media in your region.

Submit your URL to and please include site administrator responsible for the home page along with name and email address.

Fall in love with the USA and visit our great country. We look forward to hearing from you.

In link,

Carol Blake, Project Coordinator
USA City Link Project

- **Help Guides for Web, HTML & Computing** [Date: Fri, 14 Oct 1994 16:12:57 -0600 From: Chris Alfeld (calfeld@eratosthenes.math.utah.edu)] — I write guides dealing with computing and networking for normal users, and more experienced users. I have all the guides I've written (some in HTML format), as well as a nice index of links at <http://www.math.utah.edu/~calfeld/>

- **State51 UK Music & Entertainment** [Date: Tue, 11 Oct 94 19:29:17 GMT From: Paul Sanders (paul@state51.demon.co.uk)] — State51 presents Britain's Full-Colour All-Singing Entrancing Take on the Hypertext Mark-Up Language: <http://www.state51.co.uk/state51/>

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- ❑ **Cinemavin Online - U/Seattle's Movie Review Page** [Date: Sun, 09 Oct 1994 22:41:13 -0700 From: cappel@halcyon.com (Bob Cappel)] — USPAN is proud to announce a new feature to U/Seattle: Cinemavin Online <http://useattle.uspan.com/mavin.html>

Movie Reviews by Seattle's own Doug Thomas. Doug is a freelance movie reviewer, whose work can currently be seen in The Seattle Press, Portland's Northwest Neighbor, and right here on U/Seattle. He is also the reviewer for the former KING news radio.

For information about how to include your entertainment related information on U/Seattle, contact .

U/SEATTLE - Seattle's Online Entertainment Guide

Bob Cappel-bob@uspan.com Technical Director, USPAN, Inc.

- ❑ **World Birthday Web Page** [Date: Sun, 9 Oct 1994 01:16:33 GMT From: boutell@netcom.com (Thomas Boutell)] — Announcing the World Birthday Web Page (WBW): <http://sunsite.unc.edu/btbin/birthday>. With this new release, Thomas Boutell leaves the familiar ground of developing useful web gimcracks and explores the larger space of totally useless web gimcracks.

- ❑ **The place - Electronic Artists Exhibit** [Date: 10 Oct 1994 16:45:43 GMT From: joseph@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (joseph squier) Subject: INVITATION: the place <http://gertrude.art.uiuc.edu/ludgate/the/place.html>] — You are invited to visit the place.

The place is a WWW site created and maintained by joseph squier. It is an experiment in how contemporary artists can create electronic artworks and distribute them within a virtual community.

The place is designed to be viewed on a Macintosh, utilizing a Mosaic interface. Although it can be viewed with other WWW clients, and on other platforms, viewing on a Mac with Mosaic will most closely approximate the original design.

The place is housed in Gertrude, an IBM RS6000 that has been configured as a WWW server. It's physical location is the School of Art & Design, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA.

The place is a work in progress and will exist in a state of constant flux. Your feedback is welcomed.

Joseph Squier Assistant Professor, Photography

School of Art and Design, University of Illinois

408 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois, 61820, USA

phone: 217.333.0855 fax: 217.244.7688

- ❑ **Bear Essential Environmental Page** [Date: 9 Oct 1994 21:57:40 GMT From: tmohr@teleport.com (Tom Mohr) Subject: ANNOUNCE Bear Essential Environmental Page] — The Bear Essential, a semi-annual magazine creatively focused on the environment, is now on the World Wide Web! Check out the latest issue for articles on fire, Smoky Bear, green home building, alternative feminine hygiene products, the information supper highway, and much more. Plus: interviews with Spalding Gray and Big Foot. The Bear Essential is published by Orlo, a nonprofit organization using the creative arts to explore environmental issues.

Location: <http://www.teleport.com/~orlo/>

- ❑ **Internet Training Resources Page** [Date: 8 Oct 94 08:49:23 CST From: ennsnr@news.brandonu.ca] — A brand new collection of Internet Training

Resources is now available on the Web! This collection includes links to over 50 valuable training resources.

Included are pointers to:

- The December, Yanoff and Awesome lists
- The Network Training Materials Gopher
- Many guides to the Internet
- USENET Newsgroups
- Nettrain and Net-happenings mailing lists
- The Internet Hunt

There are many many more links, so stop by and check it out.

You can find the page at:

<http://www.brandonu.ca/~ennsnr/resources.html>

Please send comments and suggestions to:

Neil Enns

NetSurf Technologies

- ❑ **Update to Global Network Navigator** [Date: Sat, 8 Oct 1994 15:29:23 -0400 From: gnnlist@ora.com (The GNN Subscription Account)] — 1. New GNN Master Server: We now have a new, faster master server located at NEARNET in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It replaces a smaller machine that had been overtaxed. Its host name is gnn.com, although nearnet.gnn.com also works. The URL for the GNN Home Page is: <http://gnn.com/gnn.html>

2. Improved: Like the proverbial box of detergent, GNN's Home Page is new and improved. The most noticeable change is that the Home Page is organized into several sections:

An introductory section that links to What's Up in GNN, our Welcome page, and our Subscription form.

A Navigating the Net section that contains links to The Whole Internet Catalog and the GNN Busi-

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ness Pages, as well as Netizens, Best of the Net, and the Internet Help Desk. A New section that contains GNN Netnews.

The Special Interest Publications where we cover Travel, Personal Finance and now I-media. We also list there our special edition magazines, such as The Digital Drive-In.

Jennifer Niederst, John Labovitz, Joan Callahan, and Todd Lash worked on the redesign effort, testing the previous design with new users and getting valuable feedback. As a result, there is more descriptive text on the Home Page explaining the different parts of GNN.

- ❑ **Internet Index on SilverPlatter Web Server** [Date: Wed, 5 Oct 1994 13:37:55 CDT From: Silver Platter Information 225691@mcimail.com] — The Internet Index is a project that began several months ago when we began to train staff on using the Internet. We observed that people were frustrated because they couldn't locate information on the Internet unless they knew where it was located, and the address. The Internet Index is a Web page that indexes information alphabetically and by subject, with links that give immediate access to the information. The Internet Index is different from any of the existing Internet search utilities (likearchie or the World Wide Web Worm) since it provides immediate access to the source, whether the source resides on a Web server, gopher, or ftp server.

Access to the Internet Index is free. SilverPlatter considers this to be a way to enhance access to information. We want people who use the Internet, including librarians, to contribute sources to the Internet Index. We hope that the Internet Index will become a tool, created by and for Internet users, that enables anyone to easily locate information.

There is an entry for the Internet Index on SilverPlatter's Home Page on our Web server. The URL is: <http://www.silverplatter.com>

Comments or suggestions about the Internet Index can be sent to:

Gerry Hurley

Librarian, Director of Educational Services

- ❑ **Digital Photography '95 Contest** [**Howard Goldbaum** howard@bradley.bradley.edu] — The Peoria Art Guild presents Digital Photography '95, a juried exhibition to be held 21-Apr-95 to 20-May-95. The entry deadline is 01-Feb-95. This is the second year that the Peoria Art Guild has sponsored this juried competition to explore current work being created in this new medium. The images selected for the exhibition will be shown in both the "physical space" of the gallery, and in the "virtual space" of computer networks, where more than 14,000 people (as of September) have seen the 1994 exhibit.

The 1994 exhibit

<http://www.bradley.edu/exhibit/index.html>
ftp://ftp.bradley.edu/pub/guild_exhibit/

The exhibition of winning entries will open on 21-Apr-95 and will remain on display at the gallery until 20-May-95. Exhibited work may be in any type of two-dimensional print format. Cash prizes totaling \$500 will be determined by the jurors, Mark Siprut (author of The Photoshop Handbook, Random House) and Howard Goldbaum (Associate Professor, Bradley University). You may download and print out the entry form available online, at the URL below. For additional information, email Howard at the address above.

Entry Form

ftp://ftp.bradley.edu/pub/dig_photo.contest

- ❑ **Online Computer Library Center's WWW Server** [Date: 30 Sep 1994 09:08:54 -0400 From: sdriscol@oclc.org (Steve Driscoll)] — OCLC Online Computer Library Center has mounted a World-Wide Web server on the Internet. The purpose of the W3 Server is to provide information about OCLC and its products and services, particularly to those in the Internet community who may be unfamiliar with OCLC. Through the W3 Server, OCLC will distribute news releases, product information, research results, documentation about how to use OCLC services, and electronic forms. In 1995, the server will provide links to OCLC Electronic Journals Online and the FirstSearch service, for subscribers to these reference services.

OCLC's W3 Server can be accessed through the Uniform Resource Locator: <http://www.oclc.org/>

OCLC is a nonprofit computer library service and research organization whose computer network and services link more than 18,000 libraries in 61 countries and territories.

- ❑ **The Simpsons** [Unkown date and address] — Greetings, all fans of Fox Network's The Simpsons television program. The material contained herein is being provided courtesy of the many citizens of alt.tv.simpsons and we hope you find it entertaining and informative.

Feel free to mail suggestions and criticisms to and let me know if you have any material you'd like to add.

<http://www.digimark.net/TheSimpsons/index.html>

This site is a collaborative effort between Gary Goldberg and Howard Jones, ha.jones@ic.ac.uk

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who did all the work on converting the capsules to HTML.

- ❑ **Speak to Me Catalog on WWW** [Date: Thu, 22 Sep 1994 20:50:25 GMT From: sethr@netcom.com (Seth Russell)] — Announcing the Speak To Me Catalog now on line on the WWW. This innovative catalog specializes in products which ***HAVE THE ABILITY TO TALK***. Watches, clocks calculators, scales, key chains, spoons, tooth brushes, ash trays, teddy bears, picture frames - practical and novelty items.

GIVE THE GIFT THAT SAYS SOMETHING...

Point your WWW browser to: <ftp://ftp.netcom.com/pub/conus/speak.html>

- ❑ **Dun&Bradstreet Server Available** [Date: 23 Sep 1994 15:41:02 GMT From: pp000081@interramp.com (Ted Wolf Jr)] — Dun&Bradstreet is pleased to announce the availability of our business information server. The address is: <http://www.dbisna.com/>

Come visit and let us know what you think...

- ❑ **Beginner's Italian Lessons on the Web** [Date: 17 Sep 1994 15:09:01 -0700 From: tjones@willamette.edu (Tyler V Jones)] — The Human-Languages Page would like to announce 2 new beginning Italian lessons written by Lucio Chiapetti, based on the Spanish lessons written by Tyler Jones. The lessons are available under the Italian heading on:

<http://www.willamette.edu/~tjones/Language-Page.html>.

Many thanks to Lucio for his work with this.

Tyler Jones

- ❑ **WWW Development Library** — Date: Sun, 11 Sep 1994 20:52:20 +0200 From: CyberWeb@sowebo.CHARM.NET] — VIRTUAL LIBRARY WORLD-WIDE WEB DEVELOPMENT <http://www.charm.net/~web/Vlib.html>

The WWW Virtual Library section on WWW Development ranges from how to develop WWW pages, to setting up servers, to the evolution of the WWW.

Suggestions for inclusion are invited and should specify the URL, category, and a brief description. The title that appears as hyperlink will be taken from the URL page itself.

- ❑ **Internet Info, Russia Server** [Date: 29 Apr 1994 17:55:23 GMT From: global@clark.net (Information Bank/Global Press)] — The Information Bank has created a home page with a collection of more than 300 links to Internet information resources: URL=<http://www.clark.net/pub/global/home.html>

a Russia-NIS Home Page:

URL=<http://www.clark.net/pub/global/russia.html>

and an announcement for a Forum on the Future of the Microelectronics Industry in Russia and the Newly Industrialized States that will be held in Russia on Sept. 12-14, 1994:

URL=<http://www.clark.net/pub/global/zmicro.html> ■

Additional World Wide Web Browsers

By Mark Thacker, CWIS Coordinator
(thacker@unt.edu)

It seems that everyone and their networked brother are making World Wide Web browsers now. Because there are always new additional features and new bug fixes in these browsers, I spend a great deal of my time evaluating them for use by the UNT community. The two most recent Web browsers to pass my way are WinWeb for Microsoft Windows and Netscape for Macintosh, MS-Windows and X-Window.

WinWeb

WinWeb is written by Enterprise Integration Network (EINET) and is a WWW client for MS-Windows. These are the same folks who brought you the wonderful MacWeb client. It has four main advantages:

- Seems to be stable and reliable
- Print Preview and printing work very well
- Most likely will support the new Secure HTTP for secure transactions on the Web
- Does NOT require the Win32S libraries; should run under OS/2 as well as Windows 3.11 and Windows for Workgroups

It does have one big disadvantage though: it does not support forms that require a userid and password. Since we are starting to implement these types of forms, this is a strike against this particular Web browser.

WinWeb is available from your network manager, or on the Training file server in the file

<f:\login\pub\internet\doswin\winweb\winweb.zip>

Netscape

Wow! What can I say? This is gooooooood. Netscape is the first product from the Mosaic Communications Corp. (MCom) founded by the former head of Silicon Graphics and Marc Andreesson, one of the original authors of NCSA Mosaic. This is a WWW browser available for Macintosh, MS-Windows and X-Window. All three clients have the following nice features:

- Stable and quick! Even for a beta these are nice products
- Built-in USENET news reader. Supports threads and other nice features
- Supports new extensions to the HTML standard for nice typography
- Will support MCom's new secure transaction server
- Displays JPEG images within the program - no viewer required
- Downloads multiple images without tying up your machine; you can continue to read the page, scroll around or even start new downloads
- Optimized for use over a 14.4 modem connection or Ethernet on-campus
- Text selection from a WWW page so you may paste into your favorite document or program (for printing from WordPerfect or MS-Word for example)
- Support for the "mailto" URL so that you may respond to requests by a page's author via E-mail.
- Does NOT require the Win32S libraries for the MS-Windows based version; should work under OS/2 and Windows for Workgroups.
- It's current biggest drawback is lack of printing support. It will be added in later versions.

Hopefully, by the time that you read this, Netscape will be installed in multiple places on campus. As new updates come to us, we will of course, keep you informed. For now, I can say that Netscape is probably one of the best WWW clients I have seen in a while. It's USENET News support is not bad at all either.

A Word About NCSA Mosaic

This product is buggy! NCSA makes it clear in all of their documentation that this is clearly an alpha product. As such, it really should not be used if you want a stable WWW client. In addition to not being able to print reliably, you must install the Win32S libraries from Microsoft. This means that it definitely will not work under OS/2.

I am not actively adding NCSA Mosaic to anyone's machine. Instead, I am encouraging the use of either WinWeb or Netscape. ■

EDUPAGE Items of Interest

These two items appeared in Edupage 9/15/94 (edupage@ivory.educom.edu). EDUPAGE is "a summary of news items on information technology" published on the Internet three times a week by EDUCOM.

□ **HACKERS BEWARE** Forget midnight basketball: the real news in the crime bill is the Computer Abuse Amendments Act of 1994. The amendments significantly increase the chances of successfully prosecuting computer hackers by changing the standard from "intent" to "reckless disregard." In addition, previous laws protected only "federal interest computers" (machines belonging to a government agency or financial services firm). The new rules cover computers "used in interstate commerce," meaning any PC hooked up to the Internet. (Information Week 9/12/94 p.10)

□ **FREENETS SUFFER SET-BACK** An archaic 1891 tax rule has slammed the doors on a major avenue of fundraising for Canadian freenets. Revenue Canada ruled that freenets do not qualify as charitable organizations because they do not provide a location from which they can educate and, while they are vehicles for discussion, they do not offer therapy per se to shut-ins, nor counseling for the abused. (Ottawa Citizen 9/14/94 C3) ■



Information Resources Council News

Minutes provided by Sue Harrison, Recording Secretary

IRC Regular Voting Members: Ray von Dran, Library and Information Sciences (Chair); Cengiz Capan, College of Business; Jim Cappel, Graduate Student Council; Carolyn Cunningham, Student Affairs; Paul Dworak, College of Music; Brian Forsman, UNTHSC Information Resources Council; Chuck Fuller, Fiscal Affairs; Larry Gleeson, School of Visual Arts; Don Grose, Libraries; David Hartman, School of Community Services and School of Merchandising and Hospitality Management; Sam Magill, UNTHSC Director of Information Technology Services; Steve Miller, Administrative Affairs; Tom Newell, Telecommunications (Ex-officio); Don Palermo, Academic Administration; Jean Schaake, College of Arts and Sciences; Paul Schlieve, College of Education; John Todd, Faculty Senate; Virginia Wheelless, Associate Vice President and Director, University Planning and Institutional Research; Steve Williams, Undergraduate Student Association. **IRC Ex-officio Non-voting Members:** Bill Buntain, Computing Center; Jim Curry, Microcomputer Maintenance Shop; Paul Gandel, Computing Center; Richard Harris, Computing Center; Coy Hoggard, Computing Center.

September 22, 1994

E-Mail Task Force

The Chair explained that the E-Mail Task Force had been asked to bring their final recommendation to the Council today, with a vote being called for at the October meeting. However, there seemed to be some concern about the recommendation the Task Force was preparing to make so the Chair proposed the creation of a system by which a decision can be made on a campus-wide E-mail solution by the end of this semester. He proposed forming a new commission, taking the W-mail recommendation to the Communications Program Group, getting a broader campus-wide hearing and coming back to the Council at its November or December meeting with a final recommendation. There were no objections to the proposal.

Paul Schlieve reported on the final recommendation of the E-Mail Task Force and distributed a list of their action items explaining that some of the action items have already been implemented or partially implemented.

It was explained that E-mail is already available in the General Access Labs through some systems, but with the completion of the IMAP system, it will be available to all students.

In the discussion that followed, it was suggested that the charge to the new commission be enlarged to include forms processing, scheduling, and other applications so that the final recommendation will be compatible with future applications requirements. It was also stressed that more input is needed from end-users. It was pointed out that there can be multiple solutions as long as there is support for all the parts.

The Chair stated that he will meet with the Strategic Planning Committee on Tuesday, September 26th, to consult with them on the membership of the new commission.

When the group is formed they will establish their own charge and timeline for completing their task. The group will consult with end-users and will conduct an analysis of cost, as well as deal with the issue of how any e-mail solution will be supported. The commission will have members from academic and administrative sectors and will use technical people as consultants. A motion was passed to appoint a group to address the e-mail issue, and that a decision be made at the December IRC meeting.

The Chair thanked the E-Mail Task Force and Paul Schlieve for the work they have done and officially declared the Task Force dissolved.

Program Groups

Written reports were presented by each of the Program Groups.

- 1 Celia Williamson distributed the report of the Instructional Program Group along with a recommendation to combine the Instructional Technology Committee with the Instruction Program Group, establishing Celia Williamson and Paul Gandel as co-chairs, and setting forth a revised membership list and charge. The recommendation was accepted and passed unanimously.
- 2 Marc St.-Gil distributed the report of the Research Program Group and suggested that there be a repre-

IRC Meeting Schedule

The IRC generally meets on the third Tuesday of each month, from 2-4 p.m., in the Administration Building Board Room. All meetings of the IRC, its program groups, and other committees, are open to all faculty, staff, and students. ■

sentative from each school and college on the committee. He also suggested that a new convener, preferably a faculty member, be selected.

- ③ Tom Newell distributed the report of the Communications Program Group, and announced that they will fill the vacant student position and affirm a convener for this year.
- ④ Susan Pierce distributed the report of the Standards & Cooperation Program Group.
- ⑤ Joneel Harris distributed the report of the Administrative Program Group.

Cengiz Capan reported that there is a new member of GALC, the School of Visual Arts, who will be operating a 30-PC general access lab in their building and improving their support structure for that. ■

Announcing JobWeb

This notice appeared on the Internet list net-happenings (net-happenings@is.INTERNIC.NET)

JobWeb is a cost free service on the World Wide Web which allows technical companies and technical job-seekers a graphical way to find and connect with each other.

This service will feature a fully indexed and searchable database of jobs, and will allow companies to post company information, graphics and openings.

For information on becoming a member company, all you have to do is fill out a "contact information" form, there's no charge. If you'd like the final URL mailed to you when JobWeb goes on-line, send E-mail to me at jackie@risetime.com

JobWeb will soon be up and running, but if you'd like a preview, point your browser towards <http://www.risetime.com/risetime/preview.html>. ■

Sending Files to Printing Services Via the UNT Campus Network

By Angela Schnitt, Printing Services

Follow the steps below to send files to Printing Services.

From a Networked Macintosh

- ① Under the Apple Menu, select Chooser.
- ② In the Chooser dialogue box, select the UNT Printing Services zone, click AppleShare, and select the **PRINTING** file server.
- ③ Use **customer** as your log-on name and **service** as your password. You will now have limited access privileges to the Printing Services file server **PRINTING.SYS**.
- ④ The **PRINTING.SYS** icon should come up on your screen. Double-click on the icon. Open the **HOME** folder by double-clicking on it. In the **HOME** folder is the **CUSTOMER** folder. This is the destination folder for your file(s) to be copied into. Drag your file(s) to the **CUSTOMER** folder to place copies of them there.
- ⑤ Drag the **PRINTING.SYS** icon to your trash to log off of the Printing Services network.
- **Macintosh programs we support:** Aldus PageMaker 5.0, Aldus Freehand 3.1 & 4.0, Adobe Illustrator 5.0, QuarkXPress 3.3, WordPerfect 3.0

From a Networked PC

- ① At the F-prompt, type **login printing/customer**
- ② For your password, enter **service**.
- ③ You should now see **H:\HOME\CUSTOMER>** on your screen. At this point, you are attached to the Printing Services file server and you may copy your file(s) from your hard drive or disk to our file server.
Ex: To copy a file named **testfile.doc** from your hard drive to the Printing Services file server: **H:\HOME\CUSTOMER> copy c:testfile.doc f:**
- ④ When you are finished, type **logout**

After You Have Completed the Above Steps

Please call extension 3644 and tell us the name of the file(s) you have placed in our system. Before we can begin a job, we will need an Interdepartmental Order (IDO) from your department. You can deliver it to us in person or fax it to us at 4451. On our IDO, please write the job description and any special instructions, as well as the name of the related file(s). In addition, it is always helpful when our customers provide us with a hard copy, such as a laser printout, of their file(s).

Please note that once you have copied a file to our file server, you do not have access privileges to remove it. If you have corrections to a file, please call us at 3644 so that we can delete the old file. ■

Clip Tip: General Access Lab Break Hours

Date	College of Arts and Sciences	College of Business	ACS	College of Education	SCS
Nov. 23	Close at 5p.m.	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	7:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.	Close at 5 p.m.	Close at 3 p.m.
Nov. 24	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Nov. 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Nov. 26	C L O S E D	Regular Schedule	Regular Schedule	CLOSED	CLOSED
Nov. 27	Reopen at Noon	Regular Schedule	Regular Schedule	CLOSED	Regular Schedule
Nov. 28	Regular Schedule	Regular Schedule	Regular Schedule	Regular Schedule	Regular Schedule
Dec. 16	Close at 5:00p.m.	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	7:30 a.m.-6 p.m.	Close at 5 p.m.	Close at 5 p.m.
Dec. 17	CLOSED	CLOSED	9 a.m. -6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 18	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 21	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 23	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 24, 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dec. 28 - Jan. 1	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 2	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 3	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 4	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 5	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 6	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 7	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 8	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 9	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 10	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 11	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 13	CLOSED	CLOSED	8 a.m.-6 p.m.	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 14	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 15	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 16	CLOSED	CLOSED	Spring Hours	CLOSED	CLOSED
Jan. 17	Reopen at 8 a.m.	Spring Hours	Spring Hours	Spring Hours	Spring Hours

- ☐ Lab Hours were unavailable for Willis Library (Willis 134) at the time this was compiled.
- ☐ College of Arts and Sciences: GAB 330 & 550, Wooten 120, Terrill 220; College of Business: BA 330 & 332; Academic Computing Services (ACS): ISB 110; School of Community Services (SCS): Chilton 116 & 255, Music 1007; College of Education: Matthews 309.■

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